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Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the period from July 7 to July 13, 15 persons died of cholera. There were 17 cases of plague with 16 deaths.

Respectfully,

FRANK D. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Quarantine measures of various countries against plague.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 27, 1901.*

SIR : I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin :

Italy.—By order of the marine sanitary police of August 9, the ports of the Bosphorus have been declared to be infected.

Norway.—By a royal decree of August 12, Constantinople has been declared to be infected and the quarantine instructions of the law of July 12, 1848, and the decree of October 13, 1900 (Publications of 1900, p. 1116), come into force as regards shipments from that place.

Roumania.—A decree of August 5 cancels the instruction of a six days' quarantine for shipments from Mytilene, from the Black Sea coast of European and Asiatic Turkey, from the coast of the Sea of Marmora and the Mediterranean as far as Syria, and of the Turkish Islands of the Archipelago (page 757); also the prohibition of the import of goods from the above-named ports, on condition that the vessels arriving have not touched at an infected port and have passed through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus under quarantine, as stated on July 13 (page 708).

Turkey.—The international sanitary council of Constantinople has issued, at its meeting of August 1, the following instructions :

Ships leaving Constantinople for some other Turkish port are subject to a medical examination of the clothes, baggage, dirty linen of passengers and crew to a disinfection in a hospital. These measures must be executed within a period not exceeding twenty-four hours. Ships bound for the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles go to the marine-hospital station in Touzla, and those whose destination is the Mediterranean to the station at Clazomenæ. Ships bound for the Black Sea and to ports between Vassilikos on the European and Sinope on the Asiatic side have to go to Kawak, and those for the other Turkish ports of the Black Sea to Sinope. Ships bound for foreign ports can voluntarily undergo the medical examination and disinfection before leaving Constantinople. Travelers leaving Constantinople by rail for the inland parts of Turkey are subject to the same measures in Tschataldja and Touzla, respectively.

Servia.—According to a ministerial decree of August 7, the traffic on the Servian-Turkish frontier is reopened at Ristowatz. Travelers coming from Turkey are therefore permitted, from August 9, to cross the frontier at Ristowatz with their baggage, if it can be clearly proved that they do not come from Constantinople direct or from its immediate vicinity, and after the baggage has been subjected to a Glykoform disinfection. Passports duly viséed serve as proof of travelers and their baggage not coming directly from Constantinople and its immediate neighborhood. For other cases the following instructions have been issued: Travelers with baggage arriving from Constantinople who can show that before their arrival at the Servian frontier they have spent at

least twelve days outside of Constantinople and its immediate vicinity, are allowed to pass the frontier under the same conditions as those travelers with baggage which have not come from Constantinople.

If, on inspection of the passports, it appears that there is on the train a traveler coming from Constantinople who has not been for twelve days outside of Constantinople and its surroundings, the whole convoy of travelers is to be turned back at the frontier as suspicious of plague.

The frontier at Ristowatz is to be crossed on foot, as the coming in contact of the two respective trains and their guards is prohibited.

All dry goods, unless coming from Constantinople or its immediate neighborhood or falling within Section A of the act of November 26, 1899, are admitted into Servia if sent in a closed car, and if by a declaration by an authorized local sanitary officer, certified by the nearest Servian consul, it is proved that the goods come from noninfected places, have not touched Constantinople or its immediate surroundings, do not come from other ports of European-Turkey, excepting Salonika, and will on their way to Servia not undergo any manipulations.

All travelers are to be treated as per section 2 to the end, part 2 of Division C, of the decree of November 26, 1899.

Greece.—The quarantine of five days ordered for vessels from Chios has been reduced from August 2 to forty-eight hours. The quarantine station is the hospital of Delos or of St. George (Island of Salamis), where disinfection of baggage also takes place. The prohibition of importation of any goods remains in force as regards Chios.

According to a communication of August 7, all ships which have left the Dardanelles after August 2 are subject to a forty-eight hours' quarantine, with disinfection of ship and baggage. The hospital of Delos is also designated as the quarantine station for these cases. The importation of goods from the Dardanelles is prohibited.

The five days' quarantine on arrivals from Egyptian ports and Constantinople is increased to eight days, from August 5 until further notice.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—According to communication of July 15, the port of Tongkah has been declared to be infected. As regards ships proceeding thence to the ports of the province of Bengal, the customary quarantine rules have been put in force.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *August 29, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 22, 1901:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the month, 6. Prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Malarial fever is prevalent.